

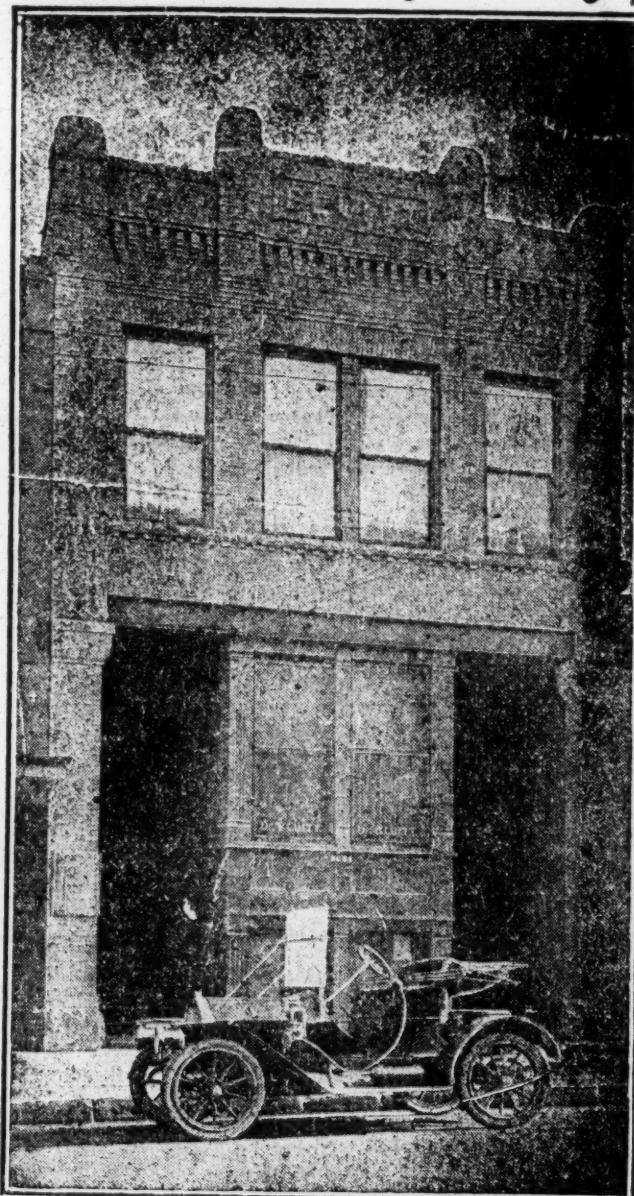
BLUITT SANITARIUM

What It Has Done For The Colored People In This Section of the Country!

The Dallas Express, Dallas Texas, 9-12,



DR. B. R. BLUITT



BLUITT SANITARIUM (Exterior View)

More than 1,000 operations and medical cases have been treated in this Institution since its organization in 1905 for the benefit of those who are suffering for the want of proper treatment, operative interference and scientific nursing.

We publish below the names of a few well known people, most of whom reside in this city, that have been cared for in this Institution. The majority of whom have had major operations.

Miss Estella Cubit, Corsicana, Tex.; Mr. Sam Craft, Dallas; Mrs. Elijah Cooper, Dallas; Mrs. Lula Best, Oak Cliff; Mrs. Annie Burks, Oak Cliff; Mr. Frank Brown, Rockdale, Tex.; Mrs. Mattie Brown, Rockdale, Tex.; Mrs. Katie Billingsley, Oak Cliff; Mrs. Goree, Dallas; Mrs. Jennie Grace, Dallas; Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Dallas; Mr. Thos. Grace, Dallas; Mrs. Eula Gray, Dallas; Mrs. D. H. Harper, Dallas; Mrs. Annie Hall, Dallas; Mrs. D. V. Hooper, Dallas; Mrs. M. Hughey, Tyler, Tex.; Miss Gertrude Hoke, Dallas; Mrs. C. Hamilton, Dallas; Mrs. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas; Mrs. Ella Hicks, Dallas; Mrs. Susan Harris, Ennis, Tex.; Mrs. Hudson, Rice, Tex.; Mr. Rich, Dallas; Mrs. Dude Ricketts, Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. Violet Sanders, Dallas; Mrs. Stephens, Dallas; Miss

Frankie Taylor, Dallas; Mrs. Jones, Dallas; Mr. Jounson, Dallas; Miss Minnie Jones, Dallas; Miss Effie Jones, Dallas; Mrs. Susan Johnson, Dallas; Mrs. Lula Johnson, Dallas; Mrs. Lizie Williams, Dallas; Mr. Whitaker, Kaufman County, Tex.; Mr. Joseph Wright, Calvert, Tex.; Mrs. Lula Williams, Arizona, Tex.; Mrs. Mattie Watson, Dallas; Miss Rhoda Young, Dallas; Mr. W. E. King, Dallas; Mr. Knight, Mineral Wells, Tex.; Mr. Wm. King, Dallas; Miss Luvena Hodge, Dallas; Mrs. Katie Lewis, Dallas; Mrs. John Lofton, Waxahachie, Tex.; Miss Frankie Lindsley, Dallas; Mrs. Paynes, Dallas; Dr. W. D. F. Pyle, Ennis, Tex.; Mrs. Elmira Petty-Terrell, Dallas; Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Mineral Wells, Tex.; Mr. Billups, Dallas; Mrs. Ethel Stokes Everett, Dallas; Mrs. P. E. Davis, Calvert, Tex.; Mrs. Alice Cashaw, Dallas; Mrs. A. H. Thomas, Dallas; Mrs. W. E. Ewing, Dallas; Mrs. Lizzie Woodley, Calvert, Tex.; Mrs. Ollie Farham, Dallas; Miss M. Ellis, Dallas.

The above named persons and numerous others, the list of whom is too long to publish, stand as monuments which speak for good which has been done by the Institution for the benefit of suffering humanity. We do not purpose or pretend to promise a cure for the incurable, but we do promise that if cases are brought to us before the vitality has all been destroyed, either by disease or old age, you will be cured or materially benefited by having come in contact and had treatment at our Sanitarium.

The Institution is a home for the sick and afflicted, and you have such treatment here that you cannot go in most of the best regulated homes among our people in this country.

The entire working force of the Sanitarium is composed of young women who have been specially prepared to do this character of work.

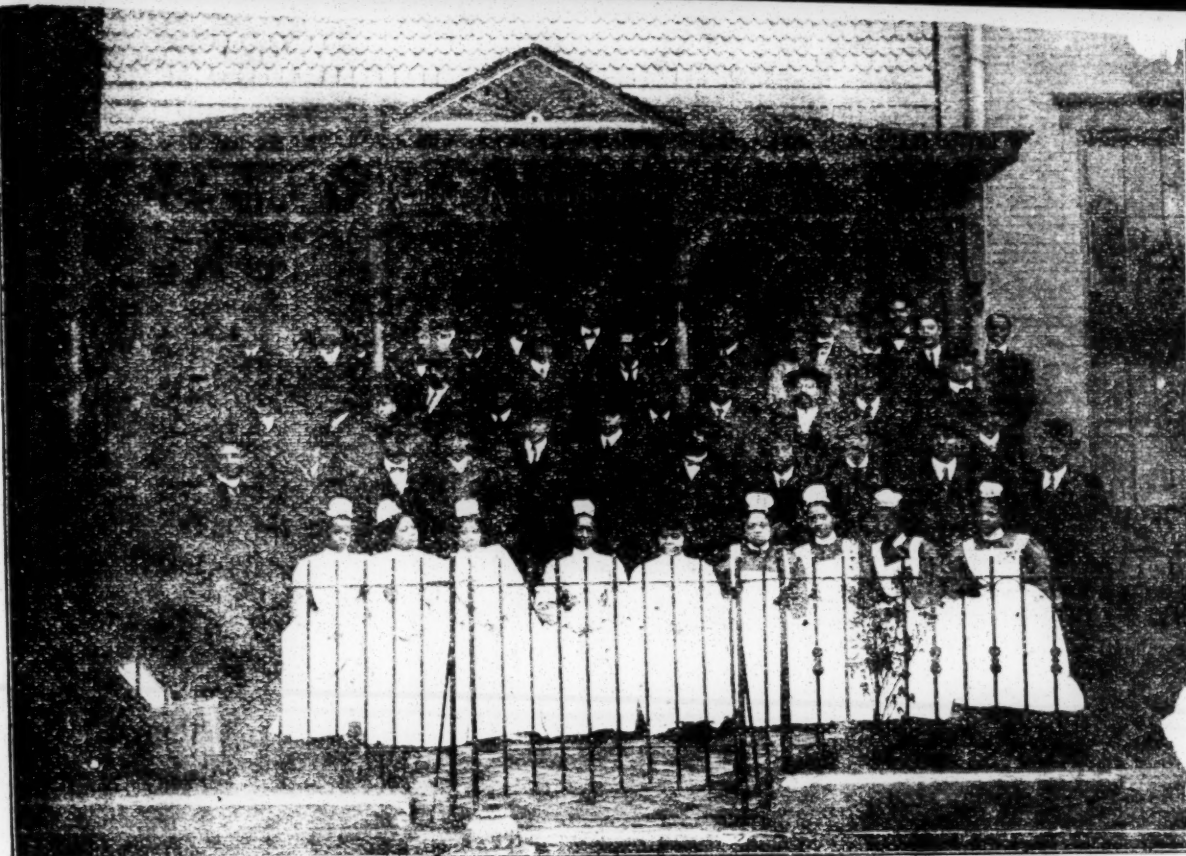
We invite all visitors and friends to call and visit us at any time they are in the city. Our visiting hours are from 2 to 6 p. m. every day.

Address all communications:

B. R. BLUITT, M. D., Prop.,

2034 Commerce St.

Dallas, Texas



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LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

FOR NURSES.

Organized November 16, 1906.

Chartered April 3, 1909.

The only Colored Hospital in Western Pennsylvania, free to any nationality, that is modernly equipped to do such work. Located in a quiet and clean neighborhood, surrounded with a beautiful lawn and shade trees. We reach all points of the city, day or night, with our own Ambulance. Doctors and Nurses in attendance day and night. This department of Avery College was organized to meet the urgent necessity of caring for the physical side, as well as the mental and industrial.

The facilities for Nurse-Training are excellent and the standard of admission high.

The course of study covers three years, but it is so arranged that those who are able, can complete it in two years.

TUITION IS FREE. Board, Furnished Room, Laundry and Uniforms are Furnished Free, and Salary of \$36 yearly.

We give you PROFESSIONAL TRAINING under competent white and Colored physicians.

Telephones: Bell 1464 and 9513-R Cedar, 2296 Cedar. P. & A. 1174 North. Night Telephone: 6 P. M. to 6 A. M., Bell 1464 Cedar. Private Exchange Phone Booths.

The rapid growth of the institution has rendered necessary the addition of a dormitory. It is heated throughout by hot water, lighted by its own electric plant, in charge of a competent matron. This building is for girls only.

For catalogues and other information address

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NEGRO HOSPITALS IN OTHER CITIES

HOW PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE COLORED PATIENTS IN CHARLESTON

This hospital has two wings—the right wing (as you stand in front) is for white people, and the left is for colored. These wings are divided into male and female wards, and in each wing there are private rooms for those who are able to pay for them. In the city there are three smaller apartments, called, I believe, a ward for convalescent patients, “the crazy house,” and the “dead house.” When a person becomes insane he is carried to this crazy house until the board of physicians decide to send him to Columbia. Those who die, their bodies are placed in this dead house, and their relatives are notified, who come and claim them and bury them. But if the deceased has no relatives, the chaplain (and there are two, one for the whites and one for the colored) is notified, and he goes and gives the body a Christian burial, though it be buried in the Potter’s field at the city’s expense. This colored chaplain is paid by the Colored Interdenominational Ministerial Union to do this work. He also serves at the old folks’ home, and does general missionary work among the poor of Charleston, and he is paid by these colored pastors for taking after collections in their churches.

The Roper Hospital.

The Roper hospital is one of the landmarks of Charleston. Its beginning dates back many generations ago. It was first built on Queen street, but of late years it has been moved over to the western side of the city to a spot near the foot of Calhoun street. This new site overlooks the Ashley river. Within the past few years the Roper hospital has been rebuilt. There stands today a large, commodious and beautiful new building, erected by the city of Charleston, hence it is sometimes called “the city hospital.”

The nurses are all white ladies, but they are just as patient, attentive and kind to their colored patients as they can be. I have made frequent pastoral calls at that hospital to see my sick members, and was kindly received by the management, and every Negro preacher in Charleston will bear testimony to this fact. Another thing, the impression made upon my mind as I witnessed the ministrations of those white nurses to the sick colored folks in their charge was that there was something that prompted them to do this work other than the dollars and cents paid them in the way of salary. It was the love of Christ, for they seem to be doing it for His sake and in His name. The colored people of Charleston do not fear the lack of attention in going to the Roper hospital.

The Colored Hospital and Training School.

Some years ago, the colored people of Charleston led by Dr. A. C. McClellan, a colored physician, bought a large brick building on Cannon street and fitted it up for a hospital and training school for nurses. For this property they paid \$4,000 and the improvements which they have made upon the property have amounted to as much more. The hospital is now in a prosperous condition, and is doing an excellent work. It is paid by the Colored Interdenominational Ministerial Union to do this work. He also serves at the old folks’ home, and does general missionary work among the poor of Charleston, and he is paid by these colored pastors for taking after collections in their churches.

But there is another thing which I wish to speak of in connection with the Roper hospital, the spiritual side of this hospital.

It is also looked after by the colored pastors. One of them is detailed each week to visit the sick that may be there for treatment.

The Old Folks’ Home.

This is an institution that is unique in itself. I don’t know as there is another in the South just like it. It is a “home” established by the city of Charleston for aged and helpless Negroes. It is located up town on the banks of the Ashley river. There are three buildings, one of which is a little chapel with a bell on the roof, where the old people can gather to worship their God.

This institution is in charge of a colored man but the city supports it. The superintendent, the matron, the seamstress and the cook are all colored. These old people have everything furnished them that is necessary to make them comfortable. Wood and coal, food and clothing are given to them by the city plentifully. Even their tobacco and pipes are given them. The writer has gone through the store room of the old folks’ home, again and again, and I have seen such things as rice, grit, flour, meal, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, bacon, mackerel, common suits, common dresses, underwear, hose and shoes in abundance. Fresh beef is furnished them two or three times a week. If the South owes the ante-bellum Negro a debt (and there is no doubt about this) Charleston is certainly paying her portion of it.

It is a beautiful thought: When the aged Negro pilgrim has almost finished his journey on earth, and is unable to earn a living by labor, and has no one to care for him he may be admitted to this home, where he can spend the remnant of his

days in peace and quietness. In the evening he can sit on the back porch of the home facing the beautiful Ashley river, and view the setting sun as he gradually goes down, until he hides his golden face behind the tall pines of St. Andrew’s parish. But this scene would remind the aged pilgrim of another scene. It would remind him of the mystic river on the bank of which he also sits, waiting for the boatman to come and take him over to a better land—a land that knows no shadows, a land where sickness can not come and a land where the decrepitude of old age is never felt.

Christianity 1-18-11
The Freedmen’s Hospital, in Washington, has rendered 37 years of service. The institution now pays nearly \$30,000 per year in salaries.

Why Remain At Home Sick

When you can go away and be relieved or cured
at the

Hubbard Sanitarium

No. 4015 N. Galveston, Texas

DR. M. S. MOORE, Physician and Surgeon in Charge.

Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m.

Terms—\$1.00 to \$4.00 Per Day.

Denver Beach Car, half block from door.

Phone 962, L. D.

beyond that of men. All hail to this new movement and may abundant success attend their efforts. Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, wife of the late Prof. J. W. Baldwin, is president and Mrs. Lena DeFrantz is the secretary. Operative Son Lodge No. 213 in joint meeting with other lodges in the city Wednesday night, June 12th, and was tendered a reception and while here was royally entertained.

Charity Hospital
Tulane Ave. + Howard
St. New Orleans

The Wilson Home
Tulane Ave. + Howard
St. New Orleans

New Hospital Movement

Negro Women of Kansas City Unite for Noble Purpose.

Sixty Most Public Spirited Women in Kansas

City Meet at Y. M. C. A. Rooms and

Launch Movement.

More than three score of Kansas City's public spirited ladies met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association Eighteenth and Paseo last Wednesday afternoon and perfected an organization the purpose of which is to be the opening of a new hospital for the care of the sick and the afflicted. Among these ladies are to be found the best and most effective workers for good in any of the many movements which have been launched in Kansas City for the past twenty-five or thirty years. These ladies know and understand, while innumerable opportunities confront them and in which their energies might be enlisted for race uplift yet nothing surpasses that of looking after the welfare of the sick and the afflicted, to alleviate suffering and distress is a God given attribute which women in their tenderness of heart feel and know to a degree far

Hospitals - 1912

The Nurses' Home, erected adjoining Freedmen's hospital at a cost of \$40,000, has been completed and awaits only the furnishing before being ready for occupancy by the nurses' corps. Freedmen's Hospital, under the careful guidance of Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief, has been developed into the leading institution of its kind among negroes in the world, and one of the very best in America, regardless of color. It is under government control and no color line is drawn, but it is generally allotted to the Negro, and offers an advantageous field for the advancement of the race in medicine, surgery, nurse-training and all of the allied medical sciences. The plant is estimated to be worth \$750,000. It is intimately associated in its work with the medical department of Howard University.

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PATERSON, N. J., March 20.—Dr. N. T. Cotton of this city has been admitted a member of the Passaic County Medical Association. He is the first colored doctor to be taken into the organization. The association is composed of the leading physicians of the county.

WORKS HOLD ROUSING MEETING

Booker T. Washington Speaks in Interest of Hospital Association

PLAN TO RAISE MONEY

Local Physicians Expect to Collect \$50,000 in Order to Build and Equip Hospital

BANQUET TO WASHINGTON

After Meeting at Abyssinian Baptist Church, Tuskegeean is Entertained by Doctors.

That the Negroes of New York shall have a hospital built, equipped and managed by and for Negroes was the verdict given by an assemblage of more than a thousand people at the Abyssinian Baptist Church Thursday evening December 12, when Dr. Booker T. Washington spoke in behalf of the McDonough Memorial Hospital Association at a rally held to interest the people of the city in the plans of the association.

The speaker, who was met to capacity with people who are interested in the hospital association, and a wave of genuine enthusiasm swept through the audience as the objects and needs of the association were laid before them by the various speakers.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, D. D., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church presided. The audience, representing people of every walk and class, after invocation by the Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, listened to short addresses by Dr. H. M. Griffin, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the meeting, and Dr. P. A. Johnson.

Dr. Griffin spoke of the work accomplished by the association in the past three years, money being raised to pay off all indebtedness against the charter, which accumulated during the years the charter was held inoperative. The legality of the charter authorizing the operation of a hospital for colored patients was also established. Two thousand five hundred dollars has been raised. All expenses of the association have been paid, and there is a balance of \$1,500 in the treasury as a nucleus for the fund of \$50,000 which it is hoped to raise as a starter for the work. It is planned for the immediate future to build and equip a hospital and put it at the service of the Negroes of New York.

Many Efforts Made to Acquire Charter

Dr. Johnson told of the efforts of the old hospital association, and gave some of the reasons for failure of its plans to materialize. He had held the charter intact during all the years it was inactive and preserved it for the use of the new McDonough Memorial Association. The Jews of the East Side had offered \$75,000 for the use of the charter, but the offer was refused, as the selling of it would have deprived the Negroes of their opportunity to secure a Negro hospital.

The principal speaker of the evening, Booker T. Washington, was introduced by the presiding officer, the Rev. A. C. Powell, who said that a sign of racial unity and progress was the establishment and maintenance of race institutions and race enterprises in the North as well as in the South. "The Negroes of the North are behind the Negroes of the South in the struggle for the right to live as Americans. The doctors of the North are behind the doctors of the South in the struggle to keep the color line they put in way of the colored man. The schools, colleges, hospitals and business enterprises are making us many because they give opportunity to our own and are institutions in which we are taught the important lessons of self-control and self-direction," the speaker declared.

A great ovation was tendered Dr. Washington when he arose to speak. He had been referred to by Dr. Powell as "one of the seven great men of the

world" and there is little doubt that the audience assembled were anxious to show that they agreed with the characterization. In his address he referred specifically to the changed condition which meet the Negro coming to the North from the South. Climatic differences are not understood and change of clothing and manner of living are not understood. The Negro of the South is unfamiliar with the conditions of the North. The Negro of the South is unfamiliar with the conditions of the North.

Public dancing. 2-17-12
Miss Cora Wilson, a graduate of Provident Hospital and now head nurse at Dr. Kinnebrew's Infirmary, of Jacksonville, Ill., was in the city a few days ago on business. Miss Wilson called at the Provident and was given quite a reception by the nurses and superintendent. Miss Wilson made an excellent record while at Provident.

COLORED INTERNES WILL BE RETAINED
President of Health Board Has Examination Papers Regraded

SURGEON STAFF FOILED
Disinterested White Physicians of Kansas City Find Papers of Colored Doctors Are Graded Too Low.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Thanks to the fair and broad-minded stand taken by President W. P. Motley of the Hospital and Health Board, and Health Commissioner W. S. Wheeler, Negro internes will be retained at the old city hospital, which was remodeled at the expense of \$15,000 and turned over to the colored citizens of Kansas City last year. The hospital has a visiting staff of colored and white physicians and surgeons, and although known as a colored institution, an effort was made to displace Negro internes by white ones.

The Negro citizens succeeded in getting a hospital, after several years of agitation, under a Republican administration. Last spring Mayor Jost, a Democrat, was elected, and there arose two elements—one to get rid of colored internes appointed by former Mayor Brown in order to discredit Mayor Jost's administration with the Negroes,

and another to give the positions to the whites, in order that the Kansas City Medical College might have more positions for their graduates as internes. Fourteen white physicians were anxious to go to the old city hospital.

Dr. William J. Thompkins, one of the leading colored physicians here, and active in retaining the colored internes, called on the superintendent of the hospital last May and asked for the names of the internes who were to succeed the four who leave in October. The superintendent informed Dr. Thompkins that he had forgotten about the Negro internes. After a great deal of parleying he made out a list of questions with instructions that they be sent to the various medical colleges throughout the country where there are Negro students. Although a large number of the representative schools had made arrangements for their students for the year, responses were received from the University of Michigan, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and Physicians and Surgeons, Boston.

The papers were first received by Dr. Thompkins and read with care; then they were turned over to the superintendent of the hospital and later given to the members of the staff to be graded. Dr. Thompkins was greatly surprised about two weeks ago when he called for a report on the examination papers and was informed that not an applicant had passed. He immediately took up the matter with his two personal friends on the board—President Motley and Health Commissioner Wheeler.

Although at the last meeting of the Hospital and Health Board fourteen of the eighteen members recommended that the board let out the colored internes and fill their places with whites, taking the stand that young colored physicians could not pass the required examination, President Motley asked for the examination papers, stating that he would return them the following week.

The members of his surgeon staff were greatly shocked at the following meeting when President Motley stated: "I have four sets of papers here which I had regraded by physicians not connected with our medical and surgical staff. The men I asked to do this work were simply handed the questions asked these men, with their answers. They were not even told they were Negroes. The papers were numbered from one to four and bore not even a name. Look over the results for yourself."

It was seen that No. 1, who had received a grade of 30 per cent on the part of the visiting staff, had been given 89 per cent; No. 2, who had received 63 per cent, was graded 83 per cent; No. 3, who had been given 55 per cent, was raised to 85½ per cent, and No. 4, whose grade was 63 per cent, rose to 87½ per cent.

The papers of No. 5 have not yet been regraded. President Motley asked A. C. Stowell to take them and give them to any disinterested physician and he would agree to abide by the re-

sult. The board has ordered that the four men receiving the highest averages be notified that they had won positions as internes and to prepare to report for duty in October, when the year of the men now at work expires.

President Motley, who is a Southern Democrat, born and reared in Tuskegee, Ala., always has favored having Negro internes, nurses and visiting physicians at the old hospital.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

First Shovelful of Earth Turned Preparatory to Erection of Hospital Building at Philadelphia.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—The turning of the first shovelful of earth preparatory to the erection of the Lincoln Memorial Building of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, took place Monday, and was attended by many of the representative colored and white citizens of this city. Dr. Algeron B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, is the father of the idea, and the movement to erect a hospital in memory of Abraham Lincoln has met with the popular approval of the people in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Walter P. Hall presided.

The order of exercises: Invocation, the Rev. John W. Lee; Scripture lesson, the Rev. J. D. Harewood; address, Hon. Harry W. Bass, State Representative; address and turning of sod, Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia; address, the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Creditt; benediction, the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Phillips.

A NOTABLE CLINIC

Dr. Daniel Williams In Charge—Drs. Stewart and Boyd and Others Valuable Aids.

Freeman 2-24-12
By Cary B. Lewis.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12 (Special).—Fifteen years ago, Dr. Daniel H. Williams, the eminent surgeon and physician of Chicago, opened a small clinic for the benefit of the Meharry medical students. From that time until now the work has crystallized into one of the most important medical meetings that takes place in the South. On his annual visits one week is given to the internes of the hospital, and those doctors of the city and elsewhere who desire to attend and become benefited by practical illustration and treatment. Here they are given every opportunity of coming into immediate contact with a master mind and hand in surgery.

The one this year was the most notable in the history of the institution. Thirty-seven major operations were performed with skill and technique and when the Chicago surgeon left for his home every patient was doing nicely and a bright outlook for a speedy recovery. Dr. Williams was assisted by Dr. F. A. Stewart, who holds the chair of surgery at Meharry. Dr. R. F. Boyd, a member of the faculty, and one of the leading surgeons of the South; Dr. J. A. McMillan, Dr. J. H. Hale, Dr. H. T. Noel; anaesthetics by Dr. G. H. Bandy. The internes that assisted were J. T. Givens, Samuel Cottrell, Samuel Utley and Mrs. Francis. The nurses handling the instruments and assisting were Misses Minnie D. Woodard, Mattie D. Fletcher and Eliza Parrish.

Dr. Williams found that the surgical

department had developed to a high point of efficiency and that the new Hubbard hospital was in a splendid condition. The operating room was large, complete in every detail for work, plenty of light, having a seating capacity for over a hundred students. The students assembled in the operating room at 9 o'clock every morning and listened to Drs. Williams, Stewart and Boyd or surgical lectures and quizzed the students on the same. The patient was brought in and was operated on within the sight of each student.

All the advanced methods of surgery were used on the cases which were major operations. Modern methods of administering anaesthesia was done by Dr. G. H. Bandy. Every case was an interesting one. Each patient was properly prepared by Miss C. C. Hunt, the head nurse, and her assistants under the supervision of Dr. J. E. Wells, superintendent of the hospital.

That Hubbard hospital and Meharry College are becoming the medical center of the South was demonstrated by the number of physicians and surgeons who were present, bringing cases for operation from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. So thoroughly is the work being done that at the close of the school year Dr. Stewart and Dr. Boyd will have charge of a post-graduate course and the information being given out that northern schools no longer offer such advantages to colored men, Meharry will be the logical place for such training.

Meharry medical department was organized October, 1876, and was the first school opened in the Southern States for the education of colored physicians. Since that date, 1,500 students have graduated and received the degrees of M. D., and are now practicing their profession in all parts of this country and reflecting great credit and honor upon their alma mater. The work of the school has been so thorough that it has elicited the friendship and financial support of white friends in all sections. While it is making rapid progress it needs more financial help to continue its onward march. The dental and pharmaceutical hall contains a clinical amphitheater capable of seating 200 students, a dental infirmary, dental laboratory, two rooms for pharmaceutical work, a laboratory for analytical chemistry and museum. Dr. J. H. Holeman has a most up-to-date bacteriological and pathological department and Dr. T. H. Elliott, the laboratory. These departments are complete in every detail and were highly commended upon by Dr. Williams.

The most recent advancement made by the school was the erection of the Hubbard hospital. It has a frontage of 65 feet, three stories high, including the basement. When completed, will be 130 feet. It contains 22 rooms and can accommodate 60 patients. The nurses in training are Miss Willie E. Lener, Colorado; Mattie D. Fletcher, Ohio; Eliza B. Firsh, Mississippi; Kittie B. Baker, Kentucky; Minnie D. Woodard, Tennessee; Callie E. Walden, Tennessee; and Mrs. Willie B. Lowery, representing the senior class, and Misses Hulda Lyttle, Tennessee, and Mrs. Lula Woolfork, Tennessee, composing the junior class. In the freshman class are Misses Annie Jenkins, Georgia; Lula Armstrong, Oklahoma; Beatrice I. Boulware, Florida; Bertie Allen, Tennessee, and Annie Thompson, Arkansas. Misses E. Z. Youngblood, Africa, and S. E. Ferrell, Arkansas, are taking post-graduate courses.

The work of this wonderful institution, the influence it has in moulding and shaping the destiny of one thousand live hundred physicians and surgeons is due in a very large measure to Dr. George W. Hubbard, the dean of the institution. He is a man of genial, kindly disposition, who has won the respect and affection of all with whom he has come in contact, white and colored. He came to the work of Meharry almost fifty years ago, and the last building is

Excellent Exercises of Charity Hospital

AMONG THE BEST AND MOST INTERESTING IN HISTORY OF SCHOOL
The Savannah Tribune
Addresses Very Commendable
—Music Particularly Pleasing
—Crowd not as Large as Exercises Warranted—Three Graduates

The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of Charity Hospital Training School for Nurses took place Wednesday evening at eight thirty o'clock at St. Philip Monumental A. M. E. Church.

The exercises were among the most enjoyable ever held in this city and were by all means the most interesting and commendable held by this school in recent years. Every feature of the program was thoroughly enjoyed and brought forth loud applause.

The musical numbers on the program were all very pleasingly rendered. They were all far above the average. Each received a loud round of applause.

The crowd which was present was not as large as the exercises warranted and yet those who were here were so thoroughly enthused over the exercises that the crowd seemed many times its real size.

There were three graduates, one of whom read a paper. They were Mrs. Ellen Howard Holmes, Miss Etta Mae Hughes and Miss Leika L. Moore.

The principal speakers of the evening were Dr. W. A. Harris and Rev. L. A. Townsley. Dr. Harris in his talk reviewed the work of the hospital from its beginning and spoke of its present needs and what it may accomplish in the future with the liberal support of the Negroes of the city.

Rev. Townsley took for his subject "The Trained Nurse" and his address was one of the most scholarly listened to by a Savannah audience for many a day.

His talk consumed about twenty minutes every second of which was filled with good wholesome advice. He treated his subject first from a historical standpoint, second he touched upon the sphere of the profession, third, the equipment which the profession demands of its representatives as a guarantee of their success, and fourth the pledges which the profession makes. In summing up his talk to the graduating class Rev. Townsley said:

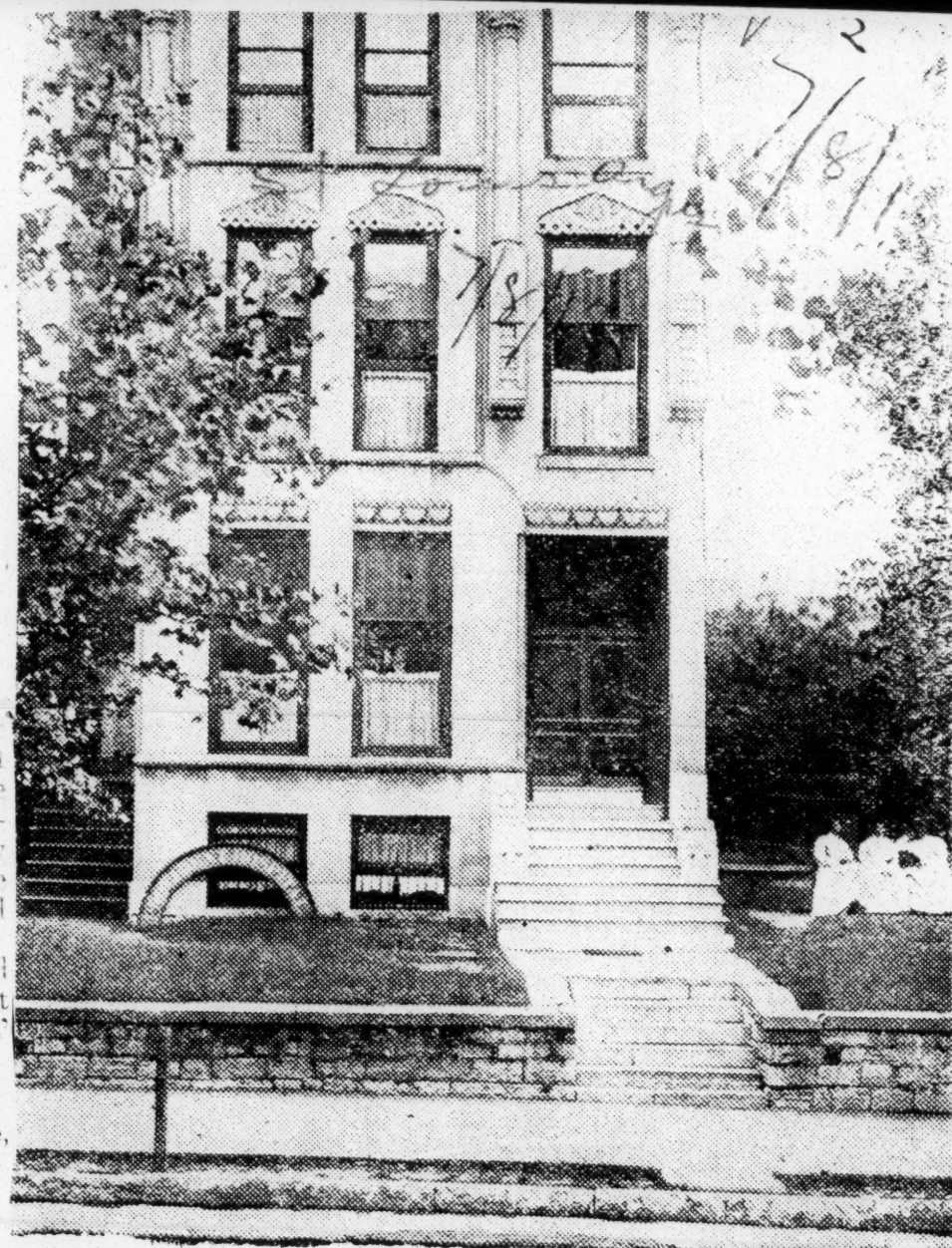
"The profession which you have chosen will lead you into the worlds' best families, places upon you its greatest responsibilities and conditions distressing and perplexing, but your skill and training will be fully equal to each and every occasion.

"With this high and noble pro-

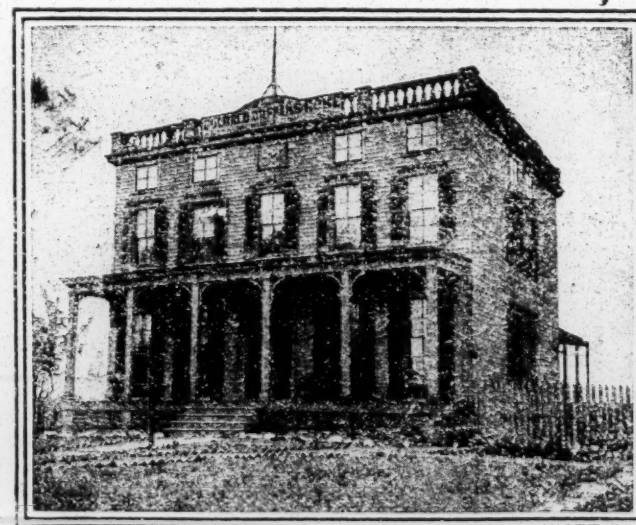
fession which link you with some of the world's best and noblest women, may you go from here this evening inspired with a determination and fired with a holy ambition to fill every niche in the hall of the truly famous, good and great.

"If either of you grow tired and vexed with life, I would ask that you cheer up from J. W. Rileys' poem:

'For the world is full of roses,
And the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love,
That drips from me and you.
The innerside of every cloud
Is always bright and shining;
I therefore turn my cloud about
And always wear the inside out
To show the silver lining.'"



PROVIDENT HOSPITAL.



ORPHANS' HOME.

ATTITUDE OF LOCAL HOSPITALS

Nineteen Out of Twenty-nine
With No Inclination to
Discriminate

NEGRO DOCTORS BARRED

Sixteen Out of Nineteen Hospitals
Deny Physicians the Privilege
of Attending Patients

LEAGUE MAKES REPORT

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes Gives Out Some Interesting Information.

3-21-12
In the report of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which covers from October 1, 1911, to February 1, 1912, the attitude of the hospitals in New York toward Negro physicians and patients is commented on as follows:

Inquiry has been made as to the extent to which Negro physicians and Negro patients are admitted into the hospitals of the city. Replies from nineteen hospitals out of twenty-nine addressed show that there is no inclination to discriminate against the admission of Negro patients. In regard to the attitude toward Negro physicians, sixteen of the nineteen hospitals deny them the privilege of attending patients or performing operations, unless they are members of the hospital staffs. Only two letters expressed a willingness to welcome Negro practitioners.

Work of the League.

Some of the accomplishments the league is able to report since the completion of the annual report, which covers the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, are:

"The workers of the National Protective League have handled 306 cases; forty-nine in Philadelphia; 151 in Norfolk, and 106 in New York. Ninety of these 106 New York cases were received during the period from October 1 to February 1, twenty being probationers.

"The league has recently undertaken the task of providing counteractive influences for girls on the verge of misconduct or immorality. In preparation for such preventive work, conferences have been held with school principals, teachers, church pastors and workers with girls in Sunday Schools and clubs. Hearty co-operation is in evidence on all sides, judging from the four or five cases which have already been handled with some success by one of the Protective League's local workers. This promises to be a fertile field of social welfare activity.

Probation Work Complimented.

"The probation work increases in its efficiency and in its demand for careful planning and public support. In the Court of General Sessions the cases of girls have been handled by Miss Campbell, the league's probation secretary, in a manner which has elicited commendation from the judges.

However, the cases of men and boys cannot be provided for on account of the impracticability of the league undertaking work with them, when there is no officer to handle them. This difficulty has been overcome to some extent by enlisting the services of Mr. Hubert, one of the Urban League's fellows, to investigate and follow up cases of men and boys which the judges have turned over to Miss Campbell.

"Club work among boys and girls has developed constantly. A club of twenty-four boys is being conducted at the Walton Kindergarten in West 63d street by Mr. Hubert; an amusement club of thirty-eight girls under Miss Burleigh has been meeting with decided success. The Greenwich Settlement Club for Negroes in the Cornelia street and Minetta Lane district, and a club for girls in East 127th street, a district which has a large Negro population but no social betterment agency, have been started by Miss Walls, a fellow of the league.

Organizing Neighborhood Clubs.

"Three neighborhood clubs: the Utopia Neighborhood Club of West 52d street, the St. John Neighborhood Club of West 134th street, and the Bronx Neighborhood Club are in operation.

"Sixty-eight positions have been secured; of these by Victor C. Flinn, Secretary of the Industrial Committee for Negro men and women. A West Indian graduate of Tuskegee has been assisted in securing capital with which he hopes to start scientific farming in his home; \$50 has been contributed to aid in purchasing supplies for a public night school, largely attended by Negroes.

"Arrangements were made and two lectures on the 'Rights and Duties of Landlord and Tenant' have been delivered to Negro audiences by David M. Jones of the Tenement House Department. Three other lectures are scheduled to be given during the next two months.

"The Committee on Social Service Among Colored People of St. Louis and Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., were admitted as branch and affiliated

organizations respectively to the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The director reports progress in reorganization of the League's work in Baltimore and Memphis, and steps toward inauguration of work in Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga. In Chicago three fellowships have been provided at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Two fellows have been selected and are now at work and study. The third fellow is under consideration.

"The Utopia Neighborhood Club, one of the offsprings of this Conference, recently gave a Fancy-Dress Carnival for the purpose of raising the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a home of detention for delinquent colored girls. At the latest report a profit of \$520.00 is on hand. In this connection mention should be made of a dance given by the two stenographers of the league for the purpose of aiding needy cases handled by the workers of the Protective League. A contribution of \$10 was thus made.

"On December 4, 1911, the first Conference of Social Workers Among Negroes in New York City was held under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. This conference served to emphasize community co-operation, to acquaint those interested in social welfare work among New York's colored population with the efforts which the league is putting forth for the general uplift, and brought forcibly before the public the need of a detention home for delinquent colored girls under 16 years of age."

NEW SANITARIUM IN PYTHIAN TEMPLE.

An important step is being taken on the part of the management of the Rock City Sanitarium in the establishment of Bath and Treatment Rooms in the Pythian Temple, corner of Fifth and Capitol avenues. This will supply a long-felt need of the part of the many friends and patrons of this institution, many of whom are business men and who are not permitted to go to the Sanitarium in East Nashville as often as they wish for treatment, from lack of time.

Two rooms have been secured on the first floor in the Pythian Temple and are being quickly fitted up for the purpose of giving various kinds of treatment to patients. The first room will be ready for use by Monday, June 21, and a department will be in charge of the treatment, and the second room will be ready for use by Monday, June 21, and a department will be in charge of the treatment, and the second room will be ready for use by Monday, June 21, and a department will be in charge of the treatment.

The Dr. D. D. and Lotie Isbell will have their offices in the new building and will supervise the treatment of patients. An order has been placed with a firm in Chicago for various lines of electrical appliances, including the electric Sitz Chair for the treatment of diseases of women, Galvanic, Faradic and Sinusoidal batteries for both local and general treatments, and the Cologne Vibrator for nervous derangement.

INSTITUTION OF WIDE INFLUENCE

Work of Freedmen's Hospital Shows Big Results.

ESTABLISHED MANY YEARS.

Christian Recorder

Superior Advantages Offered by Hospital Under Federal Control in Washington Are Highly Appreciated

What Surgeon in Chief William A. Warfield Is Doing.

By R. W. THOMPSON.

Washington. — Not nearly as many people know as ought to know that there is at the nation's capital, prima-rially for the benefit of Afro-Americans one of the very largest and most completely equipped hospitals in the world. This is Freedmen's hospital, established shortly after the civil war as a part of the movement that gave to the race Howard university, its much needed medical school and other facilities for the propagation of higher education.

Visitors who come to Washington invariably ask about this magnificent institution, and it is pointed out as one of the conspicuous "show places" of the town. Freedman's hospital is a government institution—a bureau of the department of the interior—and is supported by direct appropriations by congress. Its privileges are therefore open to all the people, but its functions are for the most part to aid the needs of sick and injured persons of the Negro race.

Patients admitted to the hospital are classified under two heads—United States and the District of Columbia. Nearly 3,000 were received during the past year. In the surgical division 1,760 operations were performed, an increase of 285 over the previous year. The death rate of 5.6 is regarded as a very low for a hospital of this kind where many emergency cases are received. In the outdoor department 4,830 persons were treated, an increase of 22 over last year. There were 12 prescriptions compounded, and 12 emergency cases handled.

Of the 2,300 patients treated during the year 1,822 were females of the District and 478 were from the

states. This illustrates the area covered by this great institution and the manifold benefits distributed by it. High and engaging is the view of the city the hospital occupies one of the prettiest and most beautiful spots to be found anywhere.

Dr. William A. Warfield, the able and ever progressive surgeon in chief, has asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for such a building, and it is likely to be provided for at the next session of congress. The acquisition of the Nurses' home is one of Dr. Warfield's proudest achievements, as he values the nurse training department as one of the truly great features of the hospital service. This year there were forty-two women in the school for nurses.

Dr. William A. Warfield has been surgeon in chief of Freedmen's hospital since 1901, rising steadily by meritorious service from interne, first as assistant and second assistant surgeon. He is a "self made man" in the truest sense of the term. He is a native of Montgomery county, Md. He started his early labors as a farmer's boy, working for 25 cents per day.

Dr. Warfield is surrounded by an unusually competent, faithful and loyal corps of assistants, and his consulting staff embraces a long list of the ablest physicians and surgeons of both races in the country. They handle every conceivable type of medical and surgical cases, and in the hospital are performed some of the most intricate and difficult operations known to surgical science.

Dr. Warfield's immediate corps of assistants is as follows: Dr. S. L. Carson, assistant surgeon; Dr. C. A. Brooks, resident physician; Dr. Walter Van Swearingen, pathologist; Dr. George W. Davis, anaesthetist; J. D. Henry is chief clerk in the office with Miss Arlene Elizabeth Jones as stenographer and W. E. Cobb as general clerk. The nurses' staff include Laura MacHale, superintendent; Emma MacIrwin, assistant superintendent; Martha T. Calaniss, night supervisor; Marion V. Lucas and Bertha J. Turner head nurses.

DR. WARD AND THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

3-23-12
We are pleased to note that Dr. Ward's Sanitarium has united with and becomes a part of the Sisters of Charity State Hospital. Ward's Sanitarium was the oldest and perhaps the best equipped institution of its kind in the State. Many difficult and serious operations have been performed there, and with gratifying results. It is a hopeful sign when institutions of this character can combine. Dr. Ward is a pioneer in hospital work in this city. He gave it the best there was in him, and as a result he built up a confidence in the public mind for

which he should feel proud.

The people have not always felt kindly towards hospitals as they do now, especially colored hospitals. They were skeptical. We had not had any experience with colored hospitals and of course when this one was opened for a time its future was in doubt. But Dr. Ward never faltered nor doubted. He gave patients his personal care, stayed up with them and nursed them. He gathered about him as a consulting stag the finest specialists in the city. He kept internes and nurses of high character and ability, so it was not long until Ward's Sanitarium became a popular place and was patronized by our best citizens.

In going to the Charity Hospital Dr. Ward takes valuable experience, and because of his fine influence and ability he will be of great benefit to that institution. The women of the Charity Organization feel very friendly toward him. He gives them something like three hundred dollars' worth of hospital material without any compensation. The women of this organization are the best we have. Their lifework is in charity and their appreciation of this act on the part of Dr. Ward is not likely to go unnoticed.

The Charity Hospital is doing a noble work in this city. On their staff are such men as Dr. Hendricks, chairman of the advisory board; Dr. Battise, Dr. Ballinger, Dr. Kakaza and Dr. Cleage. These physicians have given much of their time and money to the work and they no doubt welcome this move, as they stand for a bigger and better hospital for the Sisters of Charity. This move should be the entering wedge for others of like nature. It is without doubt a hopeful sign when our institutions can combine for the general good as those of other races do. With the noble women and the excellent staff of physicians we predict much success.

DR. WILLIAMS ON A VISIT

Will Work for One Week at the Hubbard Hospital.

Freeman 2-10-12
By Cary B. Lewis.

NASHVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7 (Special).

Dr. Daniel H. Williams, the eminent physician and surgeon of Chicago, arrived in the city on Monday for a week's work at the Hubbard hospital. He has been coming here annually for fifteen years upon the invitation of Dr. R. F. Boyd, a member of the Meharry Medical Staff.

The distinguished surgeon was escorted to the class room of the college, where there was a "feast of reason and a flow of oratory." He was in excellent spirits and delivered a magnificent address on "Science of Surgery." Dr. Williams spoke of the genuine pleasure it gave him to visit the college and said that he came not for the money nor honor, but to be of service to the young men that are to take up the profession of medicine. He spoke of the need of hospitals for the race in all parts of the United States. He was earnest and serious when he related how the white people are making places for colored people in their hospitals in separate parts for the practice of their young physicians, but showed how nicely the white man had planned to keep the colored physician out. At Louisville, Ky., he said the white people are erecting a million-dollar hospital, one wing for the white and the other for colored, with equal appointments. The white interne and physician will practice on the colored, but a colored physician or surgeon will not be allowed to enter.

It is time for us to consider this question and have hospitals of our own where our young men may be given every consideration to practice under the guidance of practical physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Williams then took up the science of surgery and related all the new methods used in various operations, telling them he would demonstrate in the clinic. He urged the young men to make the most of their school career and made a strong plea for unity among physicians and surgeons. He paid a glowing tribute to Dr. George Hubbard, dean of Meharry Medical College. He spoke of his long and laborious service for the college and its wonderful influence on the race, stating that over 1,000 young men are now graduate from the school and are reflecting great honor and credit upon their Alma Mater.

Dr. F. A. Stewart delivered a stirring address, in which he spoke of the success made by graduates of the school and the high class work being done by its student body. Dr. R. F. Boyd, "the noblest Roman of them all," was also a speaker. Dr. Boyd is a member of the faculty, and has the interest of the school at heart and was the first to put down \$100 for the erection of the new Hubbard hospital.

Dr. C. V. Roman, the orator of the Meharry faculty, enlivened the exercises by telling a story of being on the firing line. His were words of eloquence and wisdom and Dr. Roman was frequently applauded. Dr. Houser, of Helena, Ark., Dr. L. Hill, of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. I. N. Carroll, of England, Ark., and Mr. Cary B. Lewis were among the other speakers.

After luncheon, the students of the junior and senior classes assembled in the operating room of Hubbard hospital for the clinic. Dr. Williams was there for hernia operation. Dr. Stewart, a staff surgeon of the college, quizzed the body, and then the operation was performed with skill and technique by the eminent Chicagoan. He explained every motion of the hand and knife and answered every question. Three other operations were performed the same afternoon. On the next morning there were two other hernia operations, and in the afternoon, three tumors were removed by Drs. Stewart McMillian and R. F. Boyd.

It was a surprise to Dr. Williams at the number of cases at the Hubbard hospital for operation. Doctors are here from Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama with cases of the most difficult sort for operation and treatment. The new Hubbard hospital has an ideal location. It is near the college; two stories; a large male and female ward and numerous private rooms. The operating room is very roomy, with all the modern conveniences for operating service, amphitheater in style.

There are 167 young men in the junior and senior classes who are taking advantage of the clinic. They come at 9 o'clock, remain until 12, return at 1 o'clock and stay until the clinic is dismissed.

In point of interest and enthusiasm, this year is exceeding past years of Dr. Williams' visit. He has more cases and they are of a more intricate nature. Drs. Stewart, Boyd, McMillian, Dean Hubbard, are greatly pleased with the first two days' work, which speaks volumes for the remainder.

Dr. Williams will be here until Saturday, arriving in Chicago the first of the following week. The white papers have spoken highly of Dr. Williams, and call him one of the noted surgeons of the race. The work for the remainder of the week and other items of interest will be published in next week's issue.

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2-8-12

cellor.

Dr. Boyd was so highly honored once by the citizens of this city that he ran for mayor, and in a factional fight among the Democrats, won the second place, there being three men in the race. Of all the big-hearted, race-loving and progressive Negroes of Nashville Dr. R. F. Boyd, in our opinion, stands near the top round.

Improvements at Freedmen's Hospital. 8-10-12

Not nearly as many people know as ought to know that there is at the nation's capital, primarily for the benefit of the Negro citizens of the republic, one of the very largest, finest and most completely equipped hospitals in the world.

This is Freedmen's Hospital, established shortly after the Civil War, as a part of the movement that gave to the Negro race Howard University. Its much needed medical school and other facilities for the propagation of the higher training of the newly emancipated colored people. Visitors who come to Washington invariably ask about this magnificent institution, and it is pointed out as one of the conspicuous "show places" of the town. It is deally located in North Washington, on the rise of one of the capital's seven hills,

fitting symmetrically into an educational and civic center that is destined to become famous the nation over. It faces the open grounds of Howard Park, the Howard University towering in the rear, Howard Medical School to the southward, flanked by Mott School on the east and the site of the new \$250,000 Normal School No. 2 to the westward, surrounded by the homes and churches of the representative colored citizens of the District. It is one of the prettiest and most healthful sites to be found anywhere. The structure is of brick and is two stories high, so arranged in a series of wings that a maximum of light and air is obtained for all of the rooms. It is comparatively new, having been erected in 1904, and covers practically all of the tract bounded by Fourth and Sixth, Trumbull and College streets. For the appropriations that led to the new building and its development, the hospital authorities are very grateful to the good offices of Senators W. B. Allison and Benjamin Ryan Tillman. Fostered by humanitarians in Congress, the growth of the institution has been rapid, but solid. It now has 278 beds; is provided with the most modern appliances and apparatus for its surgical, medical and chemical departments, and has a corps of employes numbering about one hundred persons. Its visiting and consulting staff embraces some of the most noted men in the profession, and it is regarded as no small honor to be a member thereof. The operating expenses last year were \$69,000, and this year's estimates call for \$74,000. The hospital is a government institution, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, and is for all the people, but social conditions here are such that it has come to be known as a colored institution. The bulk of the patients are of our race and the managing authorities are colored. Two thousand nine hundred patients were treated last year, United States and District; 12,711 prescriptions were compounded; 1,767 operations were performed and 983 emergency cases were handled. Some of the most intricate operations now to the science have been performed here. The entire plant is valued at not less than \$750,000—three quarters of a million—and it has not yet reached the zenith of its great possibilities.

Beginning July 1, a "pay ward" was established for the accommodation of persons able to pay, but previously barred by the law restricting service to the indigent. Eventually a \$60,000 building will be erected especially for the pay patients, if the recommendation of Dr. Warfield goes through. An orthopedic ward is also one of the new features asked for, along with an electric ambulance, an ice plant and additional employes, together with an appropriation for the beautification of the grounds. Not long ago a nurses' home

was built on the grounds at a cost of \$40,000. The Nurses' Training School is one of the best branches of the institution. It has sent 230 trained women to various portions of the country, and this year there were forty-two taking the three-year course. A pathological building, to cost \$25,000, is one of the possibilities of the near future. Great pride is taken by Dr. Warfield in the new and well-worked-out "card index" system, through which the records of the institution are faithfully kept and from which any fact can be gleaned in a moment's time.

Dr. Evans Sanitarium
Atlanta, Ga.
SPECIALIST IN GYNECOLOGY
(FEMALE DISEASES) AND
RHEUMATISM.

Terms Moderate. Address, 614/12

GEO. M. EVANS, M. D.,
Box 17, Lithonia, Ga.

Commencement of Charity Hospital Nurse Training School

The seventeenth anniversary commencement of Charity Hospital Training School for Nurses will take place at St. Philip Monumental church, Hall street, west, on Wednesday night, June 19th, at 8:30 o'clock. A very interesting program has been arranged and it is expected that a large crowd will be present. The principal address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. W. A. Harris. The following is the program, together with the graduates:

1. Selection..... Apollo Orchestra
2. Invocation..... Dr. J. H. Este
3. Selection..... Ivy Leaf Quartette
4. Address..... Dr. W. A. Harris
5. Music..... Apollo Orchestra
6. Duett..... Miss Mae Stewart
Miss Anna Williams
7. Paper..... Mrs. E. Howard Holmes
8. Solo..... Miss Nettie A. Houston
9. Address to Graduates

Rev. J. A. Townsley
10. Selection..... Ivy Leaf Quartette
11. Presentation of Diplomas..... Mr. E. F. DesVerney, Pres. Bd. Trustees

12. Offering
13. Benediction..... Rev. S. T. Redd

Graduates—Mrs. Ellen Howard Holmes, honor graduate, Waycross, Ga.; Miss Etta Mae Hughes, Arcadia, Ga.; Miss Leila L. Moore, Athens, Ga.

The Board of Directors of Mercy Hospital, 17th and Fitzwater streets, has decided to erect a new building and a home for nurses on the present site. They will dedicate it to President Lincoln. They will commence on Lincoln's Birthday, and expect to have same completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1913. The fifth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, Dr. E. C. Howard, medical director.